

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS

0F

ROYAL SOCIETY. THE

1832-1833.

No. 14.

November 21, 1833.

JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq., M.A., V.P. and Treasurer, in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, "Historical Notice to the supposed Identity of the large mass of Meteoric Iron now in the British Museum, with the celebrated Otumpa Iron described by Rubin de Celis, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1786." Communicated in a letter from Woodbine Parish, jun., Esq., F.R.S., to Charles Konig.

Esq., Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society.

The mass of iron in question was transmitted to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of being manufactured into fire-arms, at the period when the people of that country declared themselves independent of Spain; but a supply of arms having in the meanwhile arrived, it was deposited in the Arsenal, and afterwards given to Mr. Parish, who transmitted it to England. Its identity with the mass of iron described by De Celis, though probable, is not exactly determined.

A paper was also read, entitled, "Observations of Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars, made at Slough, with a Twenty-feet Reflector, between the Years 1825 and 1833." By Sir John F. W. Herschel, K.H., F.R.S.

This paper contains the results of observations begun in 1825, and assiduously prosecuted till the commencement of the present year, for the purpose of reviewing the nebulæ and clusters of stars discovered by his father, the late Sir William Herschel, and also of extending his discoveries, and enlarging our knowledge of the nature and physical constitution of those remarkable and mysterious bodies. Since the recent improvements in the achromatic telescope, and the increased diligence of astronomers in surveying every part of the heavens, and detecting the passage of comets, the want of an extensive list of nebulæ has become continually more urgent; and hence the author was induced to supply, as far as he was able, that deficiency, which he has now attempted by simply stating the results of his own observations, in preference to waiting until he could present them to the Society in the more complete form of a general catalogue of nebulæ and clusters visible in this latitude. All the observations here given have been reduced to a common epoch, and arranged in the